

Signature of Centre Superintendent

**Roll No. :** (in figure) \_\_\_\_\_ (in words) \_\_\_\_\_

Student Index No. \_\_\_\_\_ Regn. No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

**Time : Two Hours**

**Full marks : 40**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

**Part - I**  
**(Objective and Short Answer Type)**  
**(Use only ball point pen)**

**Time : 20 minutes**

**Full marks : 10**

- Note:** 1. Answer in question paper itself.  
2. Striking, rewriting or overwriting are not allowed in the objective type questions.

1. **State True (T) or False (F) in respect of the following statements (any five):** 1.0×5=5
- (i) 90% of the world's rice is produced and consumed in Asia.
  - (ii) Baisakhi tossa is a variety of *casularis* sp. of jute.
  - (iii) Castor is an edible oil seed crop.
  - (iv) Semi dry system (Beushening) is practised in direct seeded lowland rice.
  - (v) Pearl millet crop has drought escaping mechanism.
  - (vi) Sesame has more oil content than sunflower.
  - (vii) Denitrification losses are more severe under submerged condition compared to upland condition.
  - (viii) Rice bean cannot tolerate drought condition.
2. **Fill up the blanks with most appropriate words (any five):** 1.0×5=5
- i) CRIJAF stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ii) Groundnut contains \_\_\_\_\_ % oil and \_\_\_\_\_ % protein.
  - iii) UPAS-120 is an improved variety of \_\_\_\_\_ pulse crop.
  - iv) Varalakshmi is an improved variety of \_\_\_\_\_ fibre crop.
  - v) The origin of maize is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - vi) Optimum depth of transplanting of rice seedlings is \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
  - vii) Simazine and atrazine are the two most popular herbicides for \_\_\_\_\_ crop.
  - viii) Mesta plants are harvested for fibre purpose when they are \_\_\_\_\_ days old.

**B.Sc. (Ag.) Honours Semester-III Examination, 2016**  
**Course No: AGR-212 [Field Crops-I (Kharif)]**

**Part - II**  
**(Descriptive Type)**

**Time : 100 Minutes**

**Full marks : 30**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

**Answer *any four* questions from the following.**

3. Write short notes on *any five* of the following: 5×1.5=7.5  
(a) Important features of upland rice. (b) Pegging in groundnut. (c) Importance of pearl millet. (d) Importance of maize. (e) Azolla application in rice field. (f) Post *Kharif* pigeon pea. (g) Wet nursery bed of rice. (h) Oxalic acid toxicity in Napier grass.
4. Justify the following statements (*any five*): 5×1.5=7.5  
(a) Sulphur is essential for oil seed crops. (b) Calcium is top dressed in groundnut crop. (c) Phosphorus requirement is higher in pulse crops than nitrogen requirement. (d) Low productivity of rice in eastern India in *Kharif* season. (e) Split application of N-fertiliser is must in transplanted rice. (f) Young sorghum plants are not used as fodder. (g) Staggered planting in fodder crops.
5. (a) Discuss various growth stages in rice. (b) What are the different methods of rice cultivation? (c) Why is the productivity of *Kharif* rice is low than boro rice? (d) Discuss the cultivation technique of *Kharif* rice with reference to age of seedlings, spacing and fertilizer application in medium fertility soil. 1.5+1.5+2+2.5=7.5
6. What are the important growth stages of maize? Discuss about sowing, nutrient and irrigation management for maize cultivation. 2+5.5=7.5
7. (a) Mention the constraints for achieving higher productivity of *Kharif* pulses.  
(b) Discuss the importance of pulse cultivation in crop rotation.  
(c) Write in brief the cultivation technology of green gram with reference to nutrient management, weed management and variety.  
(d) Intercultural operation in groundnut crop. 2+2+2+1.5=7.5
8. Describe jute cultivation under following heads: 1.5×5=7.5  
(a) Latest improved varieties of two cultivated species.  
(b) Sowing parameters.  
(c) Thinning operations.  
(d) Weed management with pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicides.  
(e) Nutrient management or steps for stopping pre-mature flowering.
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